FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly
Vol. XVI, No. 819 July 4-10, 1956

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 16 1956
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

UN Secy. to Repeat Mission

Plans 2d Mid-East Tour

UN Hq. announced in New York July 10 that Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld would revisit the Middle East to confer with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem July 19-20 & Egyptian leaders in Cairo July 21-22. UN officials denied "emphatically" July 10 that Hammarskjöld's 2d Middle East mission in 4 months [see pp. 160A1, 117B1,] was linked to reports July 4-5 of heavy troop concentrations along Arab-Israeli borders. [See p. 183C3]

Completes East European Trip

Hammarskjöld had left New York June 27 on an East European tour and stopped in Warsaw June 28, Stockholm June 29 & Helsinki June 30. He arrived in Moscow July 2 on his first visit to the USSR [see Vol. X., p. 146D] & said July 5, after talks with Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov, that his hopes for a basis for Middle Eastern peace had been "confirmed." Hammarskjöld also said July 5 that he "would not exclude" a trip to the Middle East, "although" he had "no reason now to include it." [See p. 160D1]

Hammarskjöld went to Minsk, Kiev & Prague July 7, Vienna July 9 & Belgrade July 10.

Arabs Charge Jews Mass Troops

Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Palestine Truce Supervisory Organization chief, was reported attempting July 9 to arrange UN inspection of the Israel-Jordan border after Jordan charged July 4 that Israel had massed troops in the Jerusalem area. Jordan, Syria & Egypt redeployed forces along the Israeli frontier July 4-5, Iraqi troops were shifted to the Jordanian border, and Lebanon July 4 pledged the services of constabulary units in event of an Arab-Israeli outbreak.

Amman dispatches said July 4 that King Hussein of Jordan had summoned U.S., British & French envoys & told them to inform their Govts. of the alleged Israeli troop movements. Acting Jordanian Cabt. head Baghat el-Talhouny said in Cairo July 4 that Hussein had been informed of the Israeli concentration by Burns. There was no confirmation of the el-Talhouny report in any UN or Western press dispatches.

Israel Denies Reports

Israel July 4 denounced the Jordanian charges as "pure fabrication." Israeli Forgn. Ministry Dir. Gen. Walter Eytan July 5 denied any massing of troops & told U.S., British, Soviet & French diplomats that tension had been created by "competing interests" of Egypt & Iraq in an attempt to control Jordan, which Israeli officials July 4 termed a "political vacuum." U.S., British & UN observers said July 4 they had seen no unusual Israeli military activity in Jerusalem.

Jordan Demands British Backing

Jordanian Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen Ali Abu Nuwar disclosed July 7 that he had warned British Amb.-to-Jordan Sir Charles Duke July 4 that the Anglo-Jordanian mutual aid treaty would be abrogated unless Britain came to Jordan's aid in event of an Israeli attack [see p. 175B1]. Jordanian Forgn. Min. Awni Abdul Hadi said July 7 that he had received assurances from Britain & France that they would stand behind the 1950 tri-partite agreement on Middle Eastern frontiers. [See p. 149C2]

Israel Charges New Incidents

2 Israeli civilians were killed July 9 in a Negev desert ambush near the Jordanian frontier. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Myerson July 10 protested to the UN against the "renewed outbreak of attacks on the Jordan border" [see p. 198B2]. Jerusalem dispatches said July 9 that Gen. Burns had relayed to the Jordanian Govt. a June 28 warning by Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion that further Jordanian attacks would bring armed Israeli retaliation. [See p. 198B1]

(Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban July 10 denied press reports that Ben-Gurion had threatened retaliation against Jordan, had told U.S. Amb.-to-Israel Edward B. Lawson that Israeli troops would move to the west bank of the Jordan River if Iraqi forces entered Jordan, or had said he was convinced there was no longer hope of obtaining U.S. arms. Eban July 10 told U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles that Egypt was "aggravating her blockade of the Suez Canal" [see p. 198B2] & that Arab-Israeli border incidents were taking a "constant toll of life.")

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Week in Headlines

International

Hammarskjold scheduled 2d trip to Israel, Egypt to pacify Mid-East; Arabs charged massing of Israeli forces, Jews contended Red arms aid gave Egypt military edge.

Twining reported to Eisenhower, other U.S. leaders on knowledge of Soviet AF gained from Russian trip.

Poland promised no mass reprisals against Poznan rioters.

Nixon, Nehru clashed over India's neutralism.

United States

Eisenhower reaffirmed decision to run for 2d term.

$4 billion foreign aid authorization bill passed by Congress.

House rejected $1.6 billion bill on federal aid to schools.

House Un-American Activities Com. quizzed author of report on show-business blacklisting.

Govt, announced anti-trust suit against GM bus division.

Month-old L. I. baby kidnaped.

Truce Comm. Head Replaced

U.S. Navy Cmndr. Elmer Terrill was July 2 replaced as Chrmn. of the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. by French Col. J. E. L. Costanguay after Israel criticized his voting with Jordan June 28 to condemn Israel for a June 24 border incident in which 2 Israelis were killed by Jordanian gunfire 12 mi. north of Tel Aviv. Gen. Burns June 28 ordered "further consideration" of the commission's findings & said that information on the incident needed clarification. [See p. 174C2]

Israel Warns of Arab Strength

Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion July 4 denied a July 2 statement in the House of Commons by British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd that the Middle East arms balance was still "rather in favor of Israel." Ben-Gurion said that "nothing [in the Middle East] can compare" with Egyptian air power. Israeli sources in Washington July 3 reported increased difficulty in buying Western arms, for which they blamed U.S. refusal to release NATO arms shipments. [See p. 167B2]

(London & Ottawa reports said July 3 that France had refused further jet sales to Israel, & Canada had halted action on an Israeli request for 24-36 Sabrejets due to delays in U.S. authorization.) [See pp. 160C2, 150C2]

Israeli Amb.-to-Britain Eliahu Elath told reporters in London July 6 that Western arms sales had tilted the Middle East arms balance in favor of Egypt even before the Czech-Egyptian agreement in Oct. 1955 on barter of Czech arms for Egyptian cotton. [See Vol. XV, p. 319D1]

Elath July 6 issued a tally on comparative Israeli & Egyptian arms imports before & after Egypt's deal with

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Czechoslovakia. Received before the Egyptian-Czech treaty, according to Elath:

Egypt—40 British Centurion tanks, 150 U.S. Sherman tanks, 200 British Valentine tanks (obsolete); 100 British Vampire & Meteor jet fighters; 7 frigates & 2 corvettes.

Israel—A "somewhat smaller" number of Sherman tanks, no Centurion or Valentine tanks; a "far smaller number" of Vampire & Meteor jets; 3 frigates & 2 frigate-corvettes.

(A British White Paper Jan. 19 said 1955 arms deliveries included 50-100 old Sherman tanks to Israel, 151 Valentines without breech blocks to Egypt—all shipped illegally.) [See p. 25E1]

Deliveries since the Czech-Egyptian pact, according to Elath:

Egypt—100 Stalin III heavy tanks, 200 Czech T-34 tanks, 100 field pieces; 150 of 200 promised MIG-15 jet fighters, 45 of 60 promised Ilyushin-28 jet bombers; 2 British destroyers, 2 Soviet "Skoryi" class destroyers (5.1-in. guns) & reports of promised Soviet bloc submarines. [See p. 197B2]

Israel—"Some" French light tanks & British half-tracks; 24 French Mystere jet fighters, some French Ouragan jets (shipment of 12 had been reported), a "small" number of Meteor jets & night fighters, some obsolete World War II RAF Mosquito bombers (the Israeli AF, Elath said, had no jet bombers); 2 British destroyers (4.5-in. guns, built in 1944, ordered in 1954, delivered June 20 & renamed Yaffo & Elath); some light naval anti-aircraft guns.

Egypt Parades Forces

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser June 20 reviewed the newly equipped Egyptian Army units in Cairo celebrations marking the withdrawal of British troops from the Suez Canal zone [see p. 197C-G2]. Western observers said the display, attended by Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov & British Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, included: Stalin, Centurion & Czech T-34 tanks; MIG-15, Ilyushin-28, Meteor & Vampire jets; Soviet ABC troop carriers & artillery and Soviet trailer-borne torpedoes.

The paraders, estimated at 11,000 men, included units of the Jordanian Arab Legion, Saudi Arabian, Lebanese, Libyan & Yemeni armies and troops of the newly formed Palestine Army recruited by Egypt from among Gaza Strip refugee camps.)

Egyptian Govt. Revised

Egypt reported June 25 that 99.9% (5,496,965) of 5,508,291 Egyptians voting in a June 22 national plebiscite approved Nasser as Egypt's first 6-yr. president and that 99.8% (5,488,225) voted acceptance of a new Egypttian constitution. The pdebiscite, in which voting was optional for women but compulsory for all males over 18, was expected to be followed by elections for a single-party Natl. Assembly in October. [See p. 197D2]

Nasser's ruling Revolution Command Council was automatically dissolved June 23. The new constitution was said to grant him power to promulgate laws until the Natl. Assembly was convened. The Egyptian Govt. announced June 25 that the Interior Min. would retain powers for 10 yrs. to place suspected revolutionists & grafters under administrative arrest. [See p. 197D2]

Egyptian Cabt. announced June 30: Pres.—Gamal Abdel Nasser; Forgn. Affairs Min.—Mahmoud Fawzi; Dep. Forgn Affairs Min.—Abdel Fattah Hassan; Interior—Zakaria Mohy Eldin; War—Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer; Natl. Guidance—Fathy Radwan; Justice—Ahmed Husny; Industry—Aziz Sidky; Commerce—Mohammed Abu Nosseir; Works—Ahmed Abdouel-Sharabassy; Supply—Kamal Ramzy Stino; Finance—Abdel Monneim el-Kaissouny; Communications—Mustaka Khalil Kamel; Municipalities & Rural Affairs, State Min. for Planning—Abdel Latif el-Baghdady; Education—Kamal Eldin Hussein; Health—Dr. Nour Eldin Tarraf; Soc. Affairs & Labor—Hussein el-Fhafei; Agri.—Abdel Razzak Sidky; State Min. for Agri. Reform—Sayed Marei; Wakff (Land Trust) Min.—Sheikh Ahmed Hassan el-Bakoury.

The Egyptian Cabt. July 4 announced a £280.5 million (Egyptian) general budget & £47.5 million nation-production budget for fiscal 1956-57. The general budget, up £42.2 million over 1955-56, earmarked £93,427,000 for internal & external defense, £125,636,000 for public welfare. [See Vol. XIII, p. 226B3]

U.S. Studies Egyptian Developments

Washington dispatches July 6-8 said the State Dept. was "reexamining" U.S. policy toward Egypt but that an Anglo-U.S. aid offer for the Aswan High Dam project remained open despite present allocation of the Aswan funds to other foreign aid projects [see p. 167A2]. Nasser reportedly asked Intl. Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black June 21 in Cairo to urge rapid U.S. action on the offer—needed before the World Bank could grant a $200 million Aswan Dam loan request. [See p. 197E1-B2]

Khrushchev Backs Arabs

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in an interview published by the Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* July 1, said that "war between Israel & the Arab states would mean World War III." *Al Ahram* quoted Khruschchev as having said that Israel, "an imperialist creation," was "launching aggressive attacks" against its Arab neighbors, but that "all the results will be in their favor." [See p. 198A2]

Shepilov Completes Tour

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov left Cairo June 22 after talks there with Premier Nasser June 16-22. A Soviet-Egyptian communiqué issued June 22 said that both sides had reached "complete agreement on the questions discussed." It stressed "Soviet-Egyption relations in all the fields of political, economical & cultural cooperation" but did not mention any Soviet commitment on the Arab dispute with Israel. [See p. 197B1]

Shepilov arrived in Damascus, Syria, June 22 for talks with Forgn Min. Salah el-Bitar & Pres. Shukri el-Kuwatly, then flew to Beirut, Lebanon, June 25 for meetings with Pres. Camille Chamoun, Premier Abdullah Yaffi & Forgn. Min. Salim Lahoud June 26-28. Reports from Damascus June 23 & Beirut June 28 said Shepilov had failed to issue a "clear statement" on Palestine demanded by Lebanese leaders.

(The U.S. State Dept. June 23 announced a $3,670,000 grant in aid for Lebanon, of which $3 million was to be used for construction of a Damascus-Beirut highway, $200,000 for U.S. engineering advice & $470,000 for expansion of Beirut Intl. Airport to land jet airliners.) [See p. 134F1; Vol. XIV, p. 228G1]

Shepilov arrived in Greece June 28 for an informal 2-day visit & met with Premier Constantine Karamanlis & Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff in Athens June 28-29. Averoff told a news conference June 30 that he & Shepilov had discussed Cyprus and improved Greek-Soviet trade & political relations. [See p. 90F3]

•

Sudanese Premier Ismail el Azhari was forced to resign July 4 when Parliament in Khartoum censured his Govt., 60-31, over the deaths by suffocation of 194 farmers in an overcrowded jail in Kosti Feb. 22 [see p. 70E3]. Ex-Defense Min. Abdulla Khalil, 65, secy. gen. of the Umma (Nationalist) Party, became Premier & Defense Min. July 5 with a Cabt. of 5 Umma, 5 Dem. Peoples & 3 Southern Liberal Party members, as follows: Finance Min.—Ibrahim Ahmed (U); Forgn.—Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub (U); Eductn. & Justice—Ziada Arbab (U); Communictns.—Dr. Mamoum Sherif (U); Agri. & Irrig.—Mirghani Hamza (DP); Interior—Ali Abdel Rohman (DP); Commerce & Industry—Hammad Tewfik (DP); Health—Dr. Omin el Sayyid (DP); Social Affairs—Mohamed Ahmed Abusin (DP); Public Works—Benjamin Lowki (SL); Animal Resources—Alfred Borjok (SL); Mineral Resources—Sen. Gordon Ayom (SL); Without Portfolio—Amin Altom (U). [See pp. 134B2, 51B2]

EAST EUROPE

Soviets Bar Non-Red Parties

The Moscow CP newspaper *Pravda* July 6 rejected any move to form opposition parties or political groups in the USSR as contrary to Leninist ideology. An editorial on the Communist Party & anti-Stalin campaign said "mass meeting democracy" of the workers must be subordinated with "iron discipline" to the will of one person, "the Soviet leader at work."

Pravda declared that "some people abroad are interested in having in the USSR artificially created non-Communist parties financed by foreign capital & serving its interests." "As for our country the Communist party has been & will be the only master of the minds, and thoughts, the spokesman, leader & organizer of the people in their struggle for Communism." [See p. 218A2]

CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, attending a July 4 U.S. Embassy reception in Moscow, told Columbia P. Prof. Philip E. Mosely that there was room in the Soviet CP

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

for differences between Russian leaders & that when "we disagree . . . we take a vote." In a June 28 article in *Pravda,* French Sen. Leo Hamon had noted Soviet efforts at collective leadership & said that "an important part . . . could be played by a well-informed parliament where opinions were voiced publicly" & whose action would "exercise control" over the Govt. "to prevent rash actions." [See p. 218A-C2]

Charge U.S. Flights Over USSR

Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zaroubin July 10 formally protested to State Secy. John Foster Dulles that U.S. military aircraft had "grossly violated" Russian air space July 4, 5 & 9 in the vicinity of Minsk, Pinsk, Kaliningrad, Vilna, Kaunas & Brest and that some U.S. planes "had flown over Soviet territory for more than 2½hrs." Soviet Embassy officials said July 10 that they had protested May 14 against alleged U.S. flights over the USSR on Apr. 5, 12, 15 & 18. [See p. 91F3]

Poznan Revolt Investigated

Reports carried to Berlin by travelers from Poland said July 4 that a "liberal" Polish faction headed by Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz favored leniency toward persons arrested for the June 28-30 Poznan uprising, while a "Stalinist" group under United Workers (Communist) Party First Secy. Edward Ochab wanted "firmness" toward the prisoners (estimated at 500 to 2,000 in reports July 5). The Polish Govt., in answering July 7 a British Labor Party appeal for "restraint in dealing with . . . Poznan," said it would not be guided by "any feeling of revenge" but that "those responsible" must "be brought to justice." Reports July 5 said that a CP Com. headed by Edward Gierek, Party Secy. & Sejm (Parlt.) member for Poznan, had begun "a long & exhaustive" investigation to ensure that "innocent people or people involved accidentally" did not suffer. [See p. 217F2-G3]

Auto & Tractor Industry Min. Julian Tokarski was dismissed July 8 & the ministry incorporated into the Engineering Ministry under Electric Power Min. Boleslaw Jaszczuk. Engineering Min. Roman Fidelski became Jaszczuk's deputy July 8. Tokarski had been responsible for negotiations with a delegation of Poznan workers in Warsaw the week preceding the revolt. [See p. 218A1]

The Polish Govt. July 5 distributed 1.2 million Zlotys to Zispo (Stalin) Locomotive Plant workers in Poznan as the first of 4 installations to repay excessive taxes conceded to have been collected in 1953-56. [See p. 217D1]

Warsaw Radio said July 4 that the Polish Red Cross had rejected a U.S. offer, made June 30, of surplus food, but that Poland was prepared "to buy grains & foodstuffs . . . on a basis of equality" [see p. 217F3]. Polish Amb.-to-U.S. Romauld Spasowski July 6 protested U.S. "interference in Polish internal affairs" in connection with State Dept. statements following the rebellion. [See p. 217F2-D3]

Nixon, Nehru Clash

U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon said at a celebration of the Philippines' 10th independent anniversary in Manila July 4 that the U.S. had "no sympathy" with "the brand of neutralism that makes no moral distinction between the Communist . . . & the free world." He warned that the Soviets "are cold & calculating masters." "Those who feel that they can outmaneuver them are taking a fearful risk." [See p. 189B1-D3]

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, at a news conference in London July 6, rebuked Nixon & State Secy. John Foster Dulles for "saying something that is opposed to the democratic way of life" in their attacks on neutralism. Nehru said that democracy was based on tolerance for differing points of view & that Pres. Eisenhower's recent "good word" for neutralism indicated possible division of U.S. opinion. [See p. 189D1]

Nixon & Filipino Pres. Ramón Magsaysay said in a joint communiqué in Manila July 3 that the U.S. had recognized Filipino sovereignty over the islands' U.S. military bases and that the 2 Govts. would negotiate an agreement under which the U.S. would turn over title to all bases, with both nations contributing to their "effective maintenance." [See Vol. XIV, p. 298A1]

Nixon & his wife flew July 6 from Manila to Saigon, where he lauded the administration of Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Viet Nam in a talk to the Constituent Assembly. On Formosa July 8 Nixon delivered a personal message from Pres. Eisenhower to Chiang Kai-shek that said Chiang need have "no misapprehension" about U.S. "steadfastness in continuing to support the Republic of China." [See p. 91D3]

Nixon flew to Bangkok & Karachi July 9 and said in Karachi—to clarify his Manila statement on neutralism—that Soviet aid was given "with a rope" & the receiving country ran the "risk of having that rope tied around its neck." Nixon flew to Turkey July 9 to meet with Pres. Celal Bayar & Premier Adnan Menderes to discuss Cyprus, then proceeded July 10 to Majorca, where he saw Spanish Forgn. Min. Alberto Martin Artajo. [See p. 127B-C1]

•

Commonwealth of Nations Prime Ministers' conference on Commonwealth & world problems ended June 6 in London with Britain's announcement that it had agreed to surrender possession of its Trincomalee naval station & Katunayake RAF station on Ceylon but had been granted continued use of their facilities and would help Ceylon develop its own armed forces [see p. 154F2]. Prime Mins. Jawaharlal Nehru of India & Chaudhri Mohammed Ali of Pakistan met privately July 5 in London to discuss the Kashmir dispute & increased Hindu migration into India from East Pakistan. [See pp. 83B2, 222F2]

South Viet Namese Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem said July 8 his Govt. was "taking precautions" against a Communist invasion July 20, the deadline set by the 1954 armistice (& defied by South Viet Nam) for general elections to unite North & South Viet Nam. North Viet Nam had announced June 21 it would demobilize 30,000 more men & reduce its forces to 80,000 less than were under arms when the 1954 armistice was reached. The South Viet Namese Constituent Assembly July 3 approved a draft constitution providing for: a strong executive branch balanced by a legislature & Constitutional Court; 6-yr. term for the President & 4-yr. terms for legislative deputies; assurance to every Viet Namese citizen of the right to life, liberty, & security. A proposed clause providing for habeas corpus was omitted for fear that imprisoned subversives would take advantage of it. [See p. 106F1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

To Run for 2d Term

Pres. Eisenhower told GOP Congressional leaders July 10 that he still intended to run for a 2d term. He made this disclosure at a meeting at Gettysburg (Pa.) College, where he had set up a "temporary White House" while he was recuperating at his nearby farm from an intestinal operation [see p. 220A1]. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) broke the news at a press conference after the meeting.

Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Com., who attended the Gettysburg meeting, reported that when the 2d-term issue was mentioned, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Why shouldn't I run? Last Feb. 29 I surveyed all of the reasons pro & con when I announced my decision [see p. 76A1-A3]. I'm in much better condition today than I was then. I have had a condition that has bothered me from time to time for years, and my doctors say that I am better now than I have been before." [See pp. 192C-D1, 208C-E1]

(His doctors had reported July 6 that "his convalescent progress has been steady & uneventful," that there had been "marked improvement" during his week at Gettysburg.)

According to Bridges, Mr. Eisenhower had told the GOP leaders that "I feel very deeply" and "intend to campaign very vigorously & hard . . . this fall" on the foreign aid issue.

Knowland said the Vice Presidency had not been discussed.

Republicans generally were jubilant at the President's word that he would run. Democrats said they were happy he felt well enough to do so, and many conceded that he would be the hardest Republican to beat.

(Republican Gov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah said in New York June 28 he

thought Mr. Eisenhower had announced for a 2d term only to keep control over Congress & the GOP Natl. Convention. Lee predicted the President would withdraw after Congress adjourned.) [See p. 70G1]

Presses Legislative Program

Pres. Eisenhower & GOP Congressional leaders agreed at their July 10 meeting to press a 14-point legislative program. Senate Republican leader Knowland pointed out to reporters that this was no "must list" and that the Admin. did not think it all could be passed during the current session of Congress.

An adequate foreign aid bill headed the legislative list. Knowland assured the President that Democratic leaders had given "very fine bi-partisan cooperation" on this. Mr. Eisenhower agreed. Shortly thereafter he phoned Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) & House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) to thank them and urge continued support for "priority" bills.

Other legislation the President sought action on: customs simplification, housing, social security improvement, school construction aid, postal rate rises, more liberal immigration regulations, bipartisan civil rights commission, flood insurance, Govt. contract negotiations, higher pay for key Govt. employes, Niagara power project, Arkansas irrigation project, more liberal benefits for military survivors.

The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. made public July 5 a June 13 letter in which Pres. Eisenhower said he opposed a joint "atomic bank" for both weapons & peaceful purposes because weapons still "must have first call" on materials. This letter was in answer to a proposal made May 24 by Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), Sen. Henry M. Jackson. (D., Wash.) & Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) of the joint committee. The 3 Congress members had urged an increase in fissionable materials output with the extra production going into the projected "atomic bank." [See p. 176B-E3]

Among bills signed by Mr. Eisenhower July 9: HR11740, setting the federal debt limit at $278 billion until June 30, 1957 [see p. 221F3]; S890, making the federal water pollution control program permanent and authorizing $5 million a year for grants to states for water pollution control [see p. 36G1]; HR7732, allowing Florida orange growers to color oranges with coal tar* until Mar. 1, 1959.

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower July 10 appointed Clarence B. Randall, currently his special assistant for tariff policy matters, to succeed Joseph M. Dodge as special assistant on foreign economic policy and as chairman of the Council on Forgn. Economic Policy. [See p. 158B3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower July 6 nominated Capt. Chester C. Ward to succeed Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn as Navy Judge Advocate General with rear admiral's rank. Maj. Gen. John F. Uncles was named July 6 to succeed Gen. George H. Decker as commander of the 7th Corps in Europe with lieutenant general's rank.

* The Food & Drug Admin. in 1955 banned coal tar coloring of foods after it was found that several children had been poisoned (none died) by coal tar-colored pop-corn and after experiments showed that small doses of coal tar killed dogs. Admin. witnesses told the House Commerce Com., however, that the amount to be used for oranges was harmless.

CONGRESS

Foreign Aid 'Slash' Fought

A compromise bill (HR11356) authorizing $4,014,575,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1957 was passed by nonrecord votes of both houses and sent to the President July 9. This ceiling was $845 million below the Eisenhower Admin.'s original request. But it was $358,555,000 above the $3,655,920,000 that the House Appropriations Com. had recommended July 6 as the actual foreign aid appropriation for fiscal 1957. [See p. 221A2-C3]

Pres. Eisenhower warned Congress July 9 that "it would be a grave mistake" not "to restore a substantial part of the funds slashed from the Mutual Security Program." "The successive slashes" made by Congressional committees "are not in the best interests" of the U.S., he said. "They would definitely injure our efforts to help lead the world to peace based on cooperation & justice."

A joint conference committee, in working out the compromise authorization July 6, set military aid at $2.3 billion, compared with $2.925 billon requested. The conferees accepted provisions: (a) allowing continued Yugoslav aid if the President reported within 90 days that this was in U.S. interests, and (b) authorizing half of the $100 million requested for a special Presidential emergency fund for Asia.

Chairmen Favor Aid Cut

The House Appropriations Com., in reducing the aid appropriation July 6, noted that unexpended aid funds appropriated in previous years had mounted to $6.877 billion. It also was pointed out that the committee was recommending a much larger appropriation than the $2.7 billion appropriated for fiscal 1956 aid.

Rep. Otto E. Passman (D., La.), a critic of foreign aid & chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that handled the measure, was regarded as a leader of the successful move to keep the appropriation down. Chrmn. Clarence E. Cannon (D., Mo.) of the full House Appropriations Com. was reported to have backed him.

The committee's biggest reduction was a $1.236 billion cut in military aid. Rep. John J. Rooney (D., N.Y.) was defeated by a 24-22 vote when he moved to restore $221½ million of the military funds.

The committee, in its report, complained about alleged Admin. failure to give Congress adequate information on the aid program. It announced plans to investigate the program in 1957. The Senate Rules Com. voted July 7 to give the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. $300,000 for a similar probe. An agreement to make such a study had been one of the conditions under which Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. had fought for an aid authorization acceptable to the Admin. A 3d independent foreign aid inquiry was being planned by the House Forgn. Affairs Com.

Debate on the aid appropriation opened in the House July 9 with House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (Mass.) leading the battle to restore cuts. He said Pres. Eisenhower & "the General Staff" thought the money was needed and that he would "trust" them. Passman retorted that the President was not "infallible" but had been sick and could not have "all the answers." He warned that "the best way to destroy friends" was to support them.

Twining Finds Red Air Gains

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, returned to Washington July 4 after an 8-day "controlled" inspection of some Soviet air & other military installations & production facilities [see p. 219D2-B3]. His trip, he indicated, confirmed his previously expressed opinion that the Russians were out-producing the U.S. in modern planes and were catching up in aircraft quality.

Twining reported on his trip in secret sessions with Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles & other Pentagon chiefs July 4, with Pres. Eisenhower & the President's advisers at Gettysburg July 5, with a House Defense Appropriations subcommittee July 6, with the House Armed Services Com. July 9 & with the Senate Armed Services Com. July 10.

Twining told the Senate committee July 10 that, "given the heavy emphasis which the Russians are placing upon the forced development of a new technical generation . . . we must in prudence reckon on the possibility of their achieving a scientific breakthrough & consequent technological surprise in new weapons."

The AF reported July 10 that Twining had attended a Moscow party, given by the Soviet Defense Ministry on Soviet Air Force Day, June 24th, at which Soviet Communist chief Nikita S. Khrushchev drunkenly insulted U.S., British, French & W. German air officials present while Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin vainly shouted, "Shut up!" [See p. 207C-E1]

U.S. Called Still 'In Front'

Twining told reporters in Washington July 4 that his trip was "not quite up to my expectations of what I had hoped to see," that the June 24 Moscow air show had emphasized "defensive" planes, that few offensive bombers had been shown, and that the Soviet AF was "most competent" and had "very fine equipment."

Following his meeting with the President, Twining told reporters that "qualitatively we are out in front" and "can stay in front if we keep working." The U.S. air-power schedule of the fiscal 1957 budget was "sufficient at this time," Twining said. He indicated that the Russians had "opened the door just a little crack," had disclosed no secrets.

Twining told the Senate Armed Services Com. July 10 that "we obtained no new information of significance" but that on the basis of what his party saw, they concluded that:

(a) The Soviets were "engaged in the development of a surprisingly wide variety of aircraft"; (b) "the designed configuration" of most planes his party saw "reflected a high level of scientific & engineering talent" and "were proof that Soviet designers are now pioneering on their own in the field of modern aircraft development"; (c) "despite the undeniable strides made by the Soviet designers, they have not outdistanced us; nothing we saw could honestly be described as being superior to the best United States aircraft in comparable categories"; (d) "the USSR, while certainly not abreast of us today, can & is progressively narrowing the technological lead of the West. . . ."

Twining reported that his party saw 7 new types of aircraft. "The most important" was the Blowlamp, an "allegedly supersonic" "twin-engine light jet bomber of clean aerodynamic design," apparently "the replacement for the IL-28 Beagle," which the Soviets had produced "in the thousands," which was "now being phased out of the Soviet combat units" but which was being turned over to other Soviet-bloc nations. The other new types: "a turbo-prop assault transport somewhat similar to our Fairchild C-123," 3 experimental fighters with "some features of Delta-wing design," "a twin-engine ground-attack jet bomber said to have protective armor plating" & "a turbo-prop naval torpedo bomber curiously hung with a variety of external gadgets & armament."

Twining described the exceptional Zhukovskii Air Engineering Academy in Moscow, whose 5-yr. course had 2,500 students, all Soviet AF officers in the 24-32 yr. age group with at least 5 years AF service & with rank ranging from first lieutenant to major. He said he was "impressed" by "the obviously good quality of the instructors" and the "very good," ample & "varied" equipment, which included such "advanced facilities" as wind tunnels. "A Mach 3 wind tunnel [which simulates conditions at 3 times the speed of sound] was actually demonstrated to us," he said.

Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) & other committee Democrats said Twining had said that if he had been a Senator, he would have voted for the $900 million the Senate had added to AF funds with the hope expressed by many Senators that it would be used to speed B-52 output [see pp. 209B2-G3, 220D2-221B1]. (Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) said in New York July 7, before sailing for Europe, that by 1957, the USAF would have a bomberer "bigger & faster than the B-52.")

House Rejects School Bill

A controversial bill (HR7535) to provide $1.6 billion in federal aid for school construction was defeated July 5 by 224-194 House vote (119 R. & 105 D. vs. 119 D. & 75 R.). Earlier July 5 a new version of the Powell anti-segregation amendment had been added to the measure by a 225-192 vote (148 R. & 77 D. vs. 146 D. & 46 R.); Southern members provided the bulk of the opposition.

The anti-bias rider, introduced by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D., N.Y.), would bar school aid funds from segregated public schools by providing that no money in the bill could go to states "which fail to comply with decisions of the Supreme Court." An earlier version had been approved July 3 by a 164-116 teller (non-record) vote of the House sitting as the Com. of the Whole.

Powell & Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.) voted for the amendment, but the House's 3d Negro member, Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), opposed it on grounds it would kill the bill and "you will have no school aid" as a result. Pres. Eisenhower, ex-Pres. Truman & several other backers of school integration opposed the rider on these grounds.

The American Civil Liberties Union had telegraphed its support of the Powell amendment July 2. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman [D., N.Y.] had announced June 25 that he would sponsor an anti-segregation amendment when the bill reached the Senate.)

Parties Blame Each Other

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), a leading House Republican, charged that the bill was defeated because it provided for distribution of the funds on the basis of school-age population, as the Democrats proposed, rather than on the basis of financial "need," as Mr. Eisenhower suggested. Halleck said "50 more Republicans would have voted for the bill" if the Dems. had taken the President's recommendation.

The Eisenhower "need" amendment was introduced by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R., Pa.) and defeated twice—by the House sitting as the Com. of the Whole & by a 261-158 roll-call vote against recommittal.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D., Pa.), provided for the federal fund to be distributed at the rate of $400 million a year for 4 years with states matching it.

Members of both parties blamed each other for the bill's defeat. Republicans said Democrats killed it by rejecting the "need" amendment. Democrats responded that more Republicans than Democrats had voted against it. They pointed out that many Republicans opposed federal aid to schools on any basis and charged that some of them had voted for the Powell amendment solely because it would help kill the school bill.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters July 6 that the President intended to press for passage of a school construction bill through talks with Congress members before adjournment. [See 85D3, 60G1]

Other Legislation

A bill (HR11380) to increase postal revenues by $430 million a year was passed July 6 by 217-165 House vote (178 R. & 39 D. vs. 161 D. & 4 R.) and sent to the Senate. First class rates would go up from 3¢ an oz. to 4¢, airmail from 6¢ to 7¢. Newspaper & magazine rates would increase by 30% to 120% depending on the proportion devoted to reading matter & to advertising. Most Democratic opposition was against the 4¢ letter rate. In testimony before the House Post Office Com., publisher Edward D. Becker of Hearst's *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph* & editor Herbert R. Mayes of *Good Housekeeping* urged low rates for periodicals Apr. 11, but editor-in-chief Walter Stone of Scripps-Howard newspapers said Apr. 13 that "we're quite willing to pay our share" of mail costs. [See p. 44F2] . . . A compromise bill authorizing the death penalty for conviction of peddling heroin to children under 18 was passed by both houses July 9. It stiffened penalties for other narcotic violations. [See p. 185E1-F2] . . . The Senate Forgn. Relations Com., acting on a measure inspired by the Bricker Amendment, voted unanimously July 3 to require the President to submit even non-treaty international agreements to the Senate. Senate GOP leader Knowland sponsored it. [See p. 113G2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

'Blacklist' Charges Probed

The House Com. on Un-American Activities, in a hearing in Washington June 10, continuing its probe of the Ford Foundation-supported Fund for the Republic, questioned John Cogley about a report he had written for the Fund on alleged blacklisting by film studios, radio-TV networks & advertising agencies of performers & others whose anti-Communism had been questioned.

Cogley, former exec. ed. of the Roman Catholic "Commonweal," had reviewed in his report (made public June 24) numerous cases of persons blacklisted, some of whom were cleared. He offered no recommendations but said that "many citizens" were "alarmed" over people being "barred from jobs because they are 'controversial'" and forced to seek "clearance" from private individuals & groups "who have to be satisfied." Cogley listed the American Legion, Counterattack & its publication "Red Channels," Aware, Inc. & a group in Syracuse, N. Y. headed by Laurence A. Johnston as sources of blacklist information. He said a preliminary list of 300 persons in the film industry prepared by the Legion in 1951 for checking was misused by studio executives who besieged the Legion, over its protest, for "clearance" of persons in question. This led, Cogley related, to establishment of a clearance program suggested by columnist George E. Sokolsky for the protection of reformed ex-Communists & non-Communist Liberals.

During his questioning before the Un-American Activities Com. July 10, Cogley was criticized by Com. Counsel Richard Arens for having omitted, in his accounts of some blacklist cases, the fact that persons in question had been accused of Communist associations by witnesses under oath. Cogley said at the hearing that Arnold Forster, chief counsel of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, had told him he had arranged clearances of blacklisted persons in the entertainment industry through Sokolsky, James O'Neill (American Legion publications director), Vincent Hartnett (business consultant), Jack Wren (Batton, Barton, Durstine & Osborn adv. agency exec.) & Fredrick Woltman (*N. Y. World Telegram & Sun* writer). [See Vol. XV, p. 369F3]

●

NYC Bar Assn.'s Com. on the Fed. Loyalty - Security Program recommended July 8 that (a) the Govt. apply security regulations only to 500,000-600,000 employes having access to "secret or top-secret" information instead of all 2,300,000 Govt. employes, and (b) the Defense Dept. Industrial Security Program, now affecting 3,000,000 employes of private contractors, be limited to 800,000 concerned with top-secret data. The report said security could be enforced more effectively under these limitations. [See p. 194B2] . . . **Steel strike** settlement efforts were begun July 5 by Joseph E. Finnegan, Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service director, when he met in Pittsburgh with union & company agents. [See p. 222E1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina Provisional Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu disclosed July 6 that he would call an election convocation in late 1957 to prepare for general elections to be held in 1958. He said all democratic (non-Peronist) parties now in existence would be allowed to take part in the elections but no member of the present Govt., himself included, nor any member of the armed forces would be eligible for the Presidency. [See p. 202A3] . . . **Cuban** Pres. Fulgencio Batista revealed July 6 that elections would be held in 1957 for Congressional seats & provincial governorships, with general elections to be held in 1958. [See p. 186D2] . . . **Dominican Republic's** "Trujillo dictatorship" was charged July 7 by the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions Exec. Com. in Brussels with having suppressed the free labor movement, failed to enact adequate social legislation, been lenient toward Communism & maintained a monopolist position in many fields of industry. D.R. Labor Secy. Francisco Elpidio Beras replied July 8 that the UN Intl. Labor Org. had found D.R. labor legislation satisfactory in a 1952 inquiry. [See p. 162F2] . . . **Peruvian** Pres. Manuel A. Odria's plans for a coup to prevent Pres.-elect Manuel Prado from taking office were disclosed by *N.Y. Herald Tribune* correspondent Joseph Newman in reports filed July 4-5 from Santiago, Chile. Newman said: the coup was organized by Interior Min. Gen. Augusto Villacorta when Odria's candidate, Dr. Hernando de Lavalle, won only 16% of the vote [see p. 210C3], but a group of army officers headed by War Min. Gen. Enrique Indacochea threatened a counter revolt if Prado were not permitted to take office. Newman said recent student riots, ostensibly over increased transportation fares, were incited by professional hoodlums to create unrest so that Odria might suspend constitutional rights. [See p. 222A3].

ECONOMICS

Govt. Sues GM. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell announced July 4 on the première showing of the NBC-TV program *Press Conference* that the Justice Dept. would sue General Motors under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act on charges that GM conspired with 4 bus operating companies (Hertz Corp. of N.Y., Greyhound Corp. of Chicago, Natl. City Lines of Chicago, Public Service Coordinated Transport of Newark, N.J.) to maintain a monopoly. The suit, filed July 6 in federal court in Detroit, charged that GM turned out at least 65% of all new buses delivered in the U.S. & sold 84.3% (gross value $55 million) of those delivered in 1955. The Govt. asked that GM be enjoined from selling more than 50% of the annual bus requirements of the 4 companies with which it allegedly conspired. The Govt. also asked that GM be compelled to sell bus parts & offer benefits of Yellow Mfg. Acceptance Corp. financing to other manufacturers. (3 main competitors of GM in bus manufacturing named in the suit: Flexible Co. of Loudenville, O.; Mack Trucks, Inc. of Allentown, Pa.; Southern Coach Mfg. Co. of Evergreen, Ala.). GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice July 6 denied the charges, declaring that GM "engaged in no discrimination as regards prices, terms & conditions in the sale of its buses."

After Brownell had been criticized by newspapers for announcing first news of the suit on *Press Conference* (a show on which newspapermen questioned the guest), producer Martha Rountree defended her program July 6 in a telegram to *Editor & Publisher*. [See p. 162A1; Vol. XII, 204K]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended July 7

FINANCE:			
Fed. Reserve System—	**July 4**	**June 27**	**July 6, 1955**
Reserves	*$21,133.52	*$21,107.72	*$20,990.745
U.S. securities	*$23,862.832	*$23,521.532	*$23,848.162
Note circulation	*$26,485.572	*$26,208.485	*$26,018.077
Reserve ratio	45.5%	46%	45.8%
U. S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,806	*$21,799	*$21,678
Currency circulation	*$30,763	*$30,485	*$30,299
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$28,845	*$28,916	*$23,501
N. Y. bank clearings	$11,155,433,292	$11,737,800,079	$9,172,968,525
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,873,860	9,000,406	11,565,490
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	209.48	207.03	195.85
Bond sales (par value)	$12,319,000	$14,112,000	$17,032,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.27	96.19	99.96
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	66,973	103,037	134,092
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,034,350	7,055,850	6,610,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,230,000	10,280,000	9,535,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,498	*11,478	*10,138
Carloading (cars)	[b]755,292	799,461	695,841
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.41	$2.40½	$2.44⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.78	$1.78¾	$1.64¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.368	$.368	$.3475
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.83	$44.83	$37.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.05	$6.03	$6.33
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	113.8	110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]105	109	98
Failures (June 28)‡	249	245	231

* In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 27 [b]June 30 [c]June 23 [d]July 3

U. S. Statistical reports: Civilian employment totaled a record 66,500,000 in June — a 1,300,000 increase since May, due mostly to employment of younths in summer jobs; unemployment totaled 2,900,000 — up 300,000 since May, due largely to the seasonal influx of graduates & vacationing students seeking work (by Commerce & Labor Depts. July 9). [See p. 222D3] . . . Production workers in manufacturing totaled 13,125,000 in June vs. 13,216,000 in May (by Fed. Reserve Bd. July 9). [See p. 211F1] . . . Net working capital of corporations totaled $105.6 billion Apr. 1 vs. $103.6 billion Jan. 1 (by SEC July 9). [See p. 15C2] . . . Trading in margin accounts currently represented 48.5% of New York Stock Exchange transactions vs. 52.9% in 1954 (by NYSE July 9). [See p. 31D] . . . Construction in Jan.-June was valued at $20 billion, a record for a 6-mo. period (by Labor & Commerce Depts. July 10). [See p. 203B1] . . . Earnings of manufacturing concerns before taxes totaled $7.4 billion in Jan.-Mar., vs. $6.5 billion in first-qtr. 1955 (by SEC July 10). [See Vol. XV, p. 346F1] . . . Retail sales in June totaled $16.6 billion—unchanged from May, 4% above June 1955); wholesale sales in May totaled $10.7 billion—up 3% from April (by Commerce Dept. July 10). [See p. 222F3] . . . Bureau of Land Management earned $209 million in the fiscal year ended June 30 — a drop of $30 million since fiscal 1955 due to litigation holding up sale of Louisiana off-shore resources (by BLM July 7). [See p. 194E2]

Soil bank payments to wheat farmers were fixed by the U.S. Agri. Dept. July 6 at 60% of the support price for wheat. (Prospective support prices: avg. $2 a bu. if growers approved rigid marketing quotas in a referendum due July 20, $1.21 a bu. if rigid quotas were rejected.) [See p. 175G2] . . . **Natl. Fed. of Business & Professional Women's** convention in Miami Beach adopted resolutions July 4 in favor of equal pay for women & men doing comparable work; double income tax exemption for a person supporting a dependent who was blind or over age 65; an increase on the earned income ceiling for persons receiving Social Security benefits; support of technical foreign aid programs, the UN & NATO and efforts to reduce foreign trade barriers. Miss Hazel Palmer, Sedalia, Mo., attorney, was elected federation president. [See Vol. XIV, p. 230E3]

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

Net deposits	**June**	**June 1955**	**July '55-June '56**	**July '54-June '55**
Individual income taxes:	$12,191,608,256	$11,044,586,010	$77,079,428,625	$67,758,285,072
Withheld	$2,208,597,132	$1,891,398,518	$24,019,678,079	$21,221,409,399
Other	$1,401,151,762	$1,386,054,683	$11,275,626,192	$10,391,287,600
Corporation income taxes	$7,156,130,361	$6,102,138,049	$21,325,645,606	$18,200,599,950
Net withdrawals	$6,898,395,333	$6,677,080,107	$71,983,563,368	$69,888,045,952
Military	$2,897,295,023	$3,333,474,255	$34,947,080,948	$35,763,917,371
Foreign aid programs	$543,186,721	$315,194,635	$4,208,560,197	$3,765,567,716
Interest on public debt	$691,780,748	$683,675,394	$5,064,707,217	$4,717,462,939
Decrease in public debt	$3,978,441,477	$3,098,164,727	$1,623,409,153	.....
Increase in public debt	.....	.....	.....	$3,114,623,694

Gross public debt $272,750,813,649.32; year ago $274,374,222,802.62
Gold reserve $21,799,144,934; last year $21,677,413,676.
Treasury balance $6,546,183,868.19; year ago $6,215,665,047.26

ARTS & SCIENCE

North Polar expedition to be conducted jointly by the USSR, Sweden & Norway in Aug.-Sept. was announced July 8 by Capt. Ivan Man, commander of the Soviet Antarctic expedition's flagship *Ob*, on its return to Leningrad. He said the Soviet & U.S. Antarctic expedition also had agreed to exchange observers at the U.S.' Little America post & the Russians' Mirny station. [See Vol. XV, p. 231G1] . . . **Capt. Finn Ronne,** leader of a 1947-48 American expedition to the Antarctic, was designated by the Navy July 6 to command a new U.S. Antarctic base to be built later this year at the southwest corner of the Weddell Sea. [See p. 87E3; Vol. VIII, 123K] . . . **Boston Post,** established in 1831, suspended publication July 6 because of financial difficulties but was revived next day when attorney John Bottomley, 34, negotiated an option to buy the paper for $3,200,000 by July 31 from John Fox, 49, publisher since 1952. The paper's daily circulation had declined from 321,000 to 248,650 since 1950. It was reported to be about $1,150,000 in debt under Fox's ownership. [See Vol. XII, p. 195G] . . . **Antique silver** tray & a pair of candelabra, part of a 175-piece solid silver collection bequeathed to the British Legation in Warsaw in 1917 by British diplomat Harold T. Beresford-Hope & stolen from the Legation during World War II, were reported found July 7 at the gallery of antique dealer John J. Klejman in New York. . . . **March of Dimes** campaign in January raised $52,100,000 this year, Pres. Basil O'Connor of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced July 4. [See p. 131G1] . . . **Texas Bar Assn.'s** convention in Houston July 7 failed to act on a resolution that telecasting & broadcasting of criminal court trials be banned. The proposed resolution was ruled out of order. [See Vol. XV, p. 412E2]

EDUCATION

Natl. Education Assn.'s annual convention, held in Portland, Ore. July 1-6, adopted a controversial declaration on racial integration that "condemns as unethical & unprofessional the practice of employing teachers on a racial or religious basis." Action was postponed on a demand by New York delegates that NEA members pledge not to tour Arab countries where discrimination was practiced against Jews. The meeting unanimously approved a resolution that teachers' salaries be increased to a scale of $4,500-$10,000 a year. Miss Martha Shull of Portland, Ore., was elected NEA president. [See p. 31F3; Vol. XV, 235F3]

Dr. Henry Townley Heald, 51, NYU president since 1952 & previously Illinois Inst. of Technology president, was elected president of the Ford Foundation by its trustees July 10 (effective Oct. 1) to succeed H. Rowan Gaither Jr., who was to continue as Foundation chairman. [See pp. 229A3, 155C2; Vol. XII, 383L] . . . **Dr. William J. Ronan,** 44, Dean of the NYU School of Public Admin. & Social Service, was named First Dep. City Administrator of New York July 8. . . . **Rutgers U.'s** transfer of control Sept. 1 to the state of New Jersey by an act of the state legislature was ruled constitutional by Superior Court Judge C. Thomas Schettino in Trenton July 10. Operation of the university was to be financed by legislative appropriations & private endowments. . . . **Council for Basic Education** was founded in Washington, D.C. July 10 to encourage more effective teacher & pupil training in English, mathematics, science, history & foreign languages in the nation's public schools. Dr. Arthur Bestor, professor of history at the U. of Illinois, was elected president.

OBITUARIES

Prof. Gyula Justin Baranyai, 74, co-defendant of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty during 1949 trial who received 15-yr. sentence for "conspiring to overthrow the Hungarian Govt." but was released Feb. 25; death near Budapest reported July 10 by Vienna Catholic news agency. [See Vol. XV, p. 241C2]

James V. Bove, 54, convicted labor racketeer, ex-secy. treas. of Intl. Hod Carriers Union; death from uremia June 27 in Attica (N.Y.) State Prison, where he was serving a sentence for extortion, reported July 5. [See Vol. VII, p. 201E-F]

Nathaniel Buchwald, 65, Ukrainian-born drama critic on N.Y. Yiddish language daily *Morning Freiheit* which he helped found in 1922; July 7 in New York.

George P. Dixon, 67, Intl. Tel. & Tel. vice-pres. 1945-50, founder & vice-pres. Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Assn.; July 9, Washn.

Richard A. Glendon, 86, rowing coach at U.S. Naval Academy 1904-31 whose 1920 crew won Olympic title; July 8 in Hyannis, Mass.

Dr. Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhart, 55, Dutch-born UN High Commissioner for Refugees (agency won 1954 Nobel Peace Prize), Resistance leader during Nazi occupation of Netherlands, Justice Min. of World War II Govt.-in-Exile; July 8 in Geneva of heart attack while playing tennis. [See Vol. XV, p. 365D2]

Hari Govid Govil, 57, pres. India Soc. of Amer., expert in Indian printing; death July 3 in Bombay of cerebral thrombosis reported July 10.

Stanley Albert Gusciora, 33, Brink's robbery suspect; July 9 in Norfolk Prison Colony, Walpole, Mass., apparently of natural causes. [See p. 24D2]

Judge Rubey Mosley Hulen, 62, St. Louis federal district judge who presided at trial of Matthew J. Connelly & T. Lamar Caudle [see p. 222C2]; July 7 in St. Louis of self-inflicted gunshot wounds. (A coroner's jury July 9 could not determine whether death was "accidental or suicidal.")

Alexander C. Hyde, 58, German-born composer & conductor, author of music books, asst. film ed. for Republic; July 7, Santa Monica, Calif.

Isa Kremer (Mrs. Gregorio Bermann), 69, Russian-born opera & folk singer; death July 7 in Cordoba, Argentina reported July 9.

Benjamin J. Krimbrig, 51, rocket scientist; July 7 in explosion at Grand Central Rocket Co.'s rocket-fuel mfg. plant in Mentone, Calif.

Harry Link, 60, composer of popular songs (*I've Got a Feeling I'm Falling, These Foolish Things Remind Me of You*); July 5 in New York.

Alexander J. McNab, 78, Magma Copper bd. chrmn., dir. of other copper companies; July 4 in Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Francis John Myers, 54, U.S. Dem. Rep. from Pa. 1939-44, U.S. Senator 1945-51, party whip in Senate 1948-51; July 5 in Philadelphia of leukemia.

Eveleigh Nash, 83, ex-ed. & founder in 1909 of British *Nash's Magazine;* July 9 in London.

Giovanni Papini, 75, Italian author & philosopher, a leading Fascist in early days of Mussolini's regime who later broke with party, author of best-selling *Life of Christ* in 1921 (2 yrs. after conversion from atheism to Roman Catholicism) & of *The Devil* (banned in Catholic schools & libraries in 1954 because it propounded eventual redemption of all sinners, including the Devil, & end of Hell); July 8 in Florence of progressive paralysis. [See Vol. XIV, p. 6C2]

De Witt Parshall, 91, landscape & marine painter; July 7 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Oliver A. Quayle, 62, Dem. Natl. Com. treas. 1937-40, Dem. Natl. Convention secy. 1940; July 3 in Miami.

Addison T. Smith, 93, Rep. from Idaho (R.) 1913-33; July 5 in Washn.

Dr. Walter William Van Kirk, 64, Protestant clergyman who helped form Comm. of the Churches on Intl. Affairs to promote closer ties between world religious groups, conducted radio program *Religion in the News*; July 6 in Wellesley Island, N. Y.

Dr. William H. Welker, 75, ex-head of U. of Ill. College of Medicine biochemistry dept., researcher in antitoxins; July 7 in Spooner, Wis.

SPORTS

Winners

All-Star Baseball. Result of the 23d major league All-Star game in Washington July 10:

				R.	H.	E.
Natl. League	0	0 1	2 1 1	2	0 0—7	11	0
Amer. League	0	0 0	0 0 3	0	0 0—3	11	0

Batteries: NL—Friend (Pitt., winner), Spahn (Milw.), & Antonelli (N.Y.), pitchers, & Bailey (Cinci.), Campanella (Bklyn.), catchers; AL—Pierce (Chi., loser), Ford (N.Y.), Wilson (Chi.), Brewer (Bost.), Score (Cleve.) & Wynn (Cleve.),

BASEBALL STANDINGS

Major Leagues July 4

National	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games Behind
Milwaukee	39	28	.582	.....
Cincinnati	41	30	.577	.....
Brooklyn	40	30	.571	½
St. Louis	37	36	.507	5
Pittsburgh	34	35	.493	6
Chicago	29	38	.433	10
Philadelphia	30	41	.423	11
New York	28	40	.412	11½

American	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games Behind
New York	48	26	.649	.....
Chicago	42	27	.609	3½
Cleveland	42	29	.592	4½
Boston	37	34	.521	9½
Baltimore	33	40	.452	14½
Detroit	30	41	.423	16½
Washington	31	47	.397	19
Kansas City	27	46	.370	20½

[See p. 132C2; Vol. XV, 323B2]

pitchers, & Berra (N.Y.), Lollar (Chi.), catchers. Managers: NL—Walter Alston (Bklyn.); AL—Casey Stengel (N.Y.). Attendance: 28,843. Gross receipts: $105,982.50, plus $100,000 for radio-TV rights.

Willie Mays of N.Y. & Stan Musial of St. Louis homered for the NL, Ted Williams of Boston & Mickey Mantle of N.Y. for the AL. 6 Cincinnati Redlegs played for the NL & accounted for 6 of the winners' 11 hits. Ken Boyer, St. Louis 3d-baseman, got 3 hits & starred in the field for the NL. Musial, named in a Sporting News poll announced July 7 as "player of the decade," took part in his 13th All-Star game & retained the individual record for homeruns in the series (5 to Williams' 4). The NL's victory was its 10th in the series to the AL's 13. [See Vol. XV, p. 236D1]

Wimbledon Tennis. All-England lawn tennis tourney championship finals: (July 6) Lew Hoad, 21, of Australia defeated Ken Rosewall of Australia, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, in men's singles; (July 7) Shirley Fry, 29, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who had eliminated Althea Gibson & Louise Brough in preliminaries, defeated Angela Buxton of Britain, 6-3, 6-1, in women's singles; Lew Hoad & Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Nick Pietrangeli & Orlando Sirola of Italy, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1, in men's doubles; Misses Gibson & Buxton defeated Fay Muller & Daphne Seeney of Australia, 6-1, 8-6, in women's doubles; Miss Fry & Vic Seixas of Philadelphia defeated Miss Gibson & Gardner Mulloy of Denver, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5, in mixed doubles. [See Vol. XV, p. 228A1]

Golf: Peter Thomson 26, of Australia won the British Open July 6 in Hoylake, Eng. for the 3d straight year with a 286. Doug Sanders, 22, of Miami Beach, Fla. won the Canadian Open in a play-off with Dow Finsterwald of Bedford Heights, O. in Pointe Claire, Que., July 8. Joyce Ziske of Waterford, Wis., won the $7,500 Syracuse (N.Y.) women's open July 8, for $1,316. [See p. 224F1] . . . **Horse Racing:** Rex C. Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $103,250 American Handicap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) July 4, for $57,000 [see p. 196F1]. Belaire Stud Farm's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $83,000 Belmont Park (N.Y.) Suburban handicap July 4 for $55,900, to increase his lifetime winnings to $1,158,765 [see p. 188E1]. Charlton Clay's Leallah, Willie Hartack up, won the $95,180 Arlington Lassie at Chicago July 7, for $56,010. . . . **Rowing:** Princeton U. won the Thames Challenge Cup of the Henley Royal Regatta July 7 at Henley-on-Thames, Eng.; the French Army crew won the Grand Challenge Cup & the British Army Engineers the Wyfold Challenge Cup; Theodor Kocerka of Poland retained the diamond sculls crown [see p. 224B2]. The Detroit Boat Club won the Barnes Trophy (equivalent to U.S. championship) July 4 in Philadelphia. [See p. 204C2] . . . **Swimming:** The Walter Reed Swim Club of Washington won the team title in the natl. AAU women's outdoor meet in Tyler, Tex., July 5-7. Shelly Mann of Walter Reed Swim Club bettered the world record for the 100-meter butterfly race July 7 with a time of 1:11.8. [See p. 188F1] . . . **Track:** Howard Smith of the Southern California Striders won the natl. pentathlon in Los Angeles July 7. [See p. 224B2] . . . **Yachting:** the yawl *Jada,* owned by Bill Sturgis of San Marino, Calif., was declared winner July 8 of a 3½-week, 3,571-mi. Los Angeles-to-Tahiti race. [See p. 212G2]

●

Pacific Coast Conf. faculty representatives, meeting in San Francisco, penalized USC July 8 for violating conference limits on financial aid to athletes by declaring USC ineligible for the Rose Bowl for 2 yrs., depriving 42 football players & 2 track athletes of a year's eligibility, placing the university on 2 yrs.' probation and fining it $63,400 ($10,000 directly, $53,400 by depriving it of a share of Rose Bowl receipts for 2 yrs.). The U. of California was placed on a year's probation & fined $25,000 on similar charges. The regents fined Calif. principally because of loans made to players by football coach Lynn (Pappy) Waldorf. [See p. 172E1] . . . Joe Gordon was named July 9 to replace Eddie Joost as mgr. of the 7th-place San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast (Baseball) league. [See p. 224D2] . . . **Heavyweight boxing** rankings issued in Paris July 4 by the World Boxing Com. placed lightheavywt. champ Archie Moore first, Floyd Patterson 2d, & Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson 3d as contenders for the title from which Rocky Marciano retired. [See pp. 196C1, 148D1] . . . **Don Cockell** announced his retirement July 8 as British heavwt. champion. [See Vol. XV, p. 172B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

L.I. Child Kidnaped

Peter Weinberger, 32 days old, was kidnaped July 4 from the porch of his parents' home in Westbury, L.I., N.Y. by an unseen abductor who left a ransom note demanding $2,000 & threatening to kill the child if police were notified. (Efforts by police several hours after the kidnaping to have news of it withheld by the press failed when the N.Y. *Daily News* said it already had put out an edition reporting the crime.) A phone call July 6 supposedly from the kidnaper to the baby's father, Morris Weinberger, 48, wholesale drug salesman, raised the ransom demand to $5,000. The mother, Mrs. Beatrice Zeifman Weinberger, 33, made numerous futile trips to points in & near NYC July 8-10 in response to calls purporting to convey ransom instructions. Robert Giebler, 27, & Gorton T. Rowell, 24, were arrested July 9 & charged with trying to extort $5,000 from the Weinbergers by arranging a false ransom rendezvous while on a drinking spree in Queens (NYC).

Other Crime News

Adair Co. (Okla.) Sheriff Chester Crittenden, 51, & Bob Alberty, 32, who had defeated Crittenden in a Democratic sheriff's primary July 3, shot each other to death in the county jail in Stilwell, Okla. July 4 after Crittenden had arrested Alberty—presumably for carrying a pistol. Jailer Ike Martin Jr., only witness to the duel, said Alberty opened fire before he was searched for a gun. . . . Bernard (Tiger) Goldstein, 37, under 35 yrs.-to-life sentence for a holdup slaying, was freed July 6 on orders of Judge Nathan R. Sobel in Brooklyn on grounds that the late Judge Peter J. Brancato had "coerced" him into pleading guilty to 2d degree murder. He was re-sentenced for manslaughter to the 15 yrs. he had served in prison. . . . Indictment of Arthur Hagedorn, 54, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel headwaiter, on charges that he evaded payment of $11,781 in federal income taxes in 1952-53, was announced in New York July 5. (Hans Paul, Hagedorn's predecessor, received a 4-mo. prison sentence & $7,500 fine Apr. 25 for evasion of $8,682 in federal income taxes in 1951.) [See p. 32D3] . . . Cyril Marshall, 55, ex-treas. of the IRT subway employees' credit union, was given a 10-yr. prison sentence in New York July 9 for embezzlement of $30,000 through fictitious loans last year. (He allegedly had embezzled $163,000 in 13 yrs.) [See p. 56B3]

Plane Crash Investigated

Civil Aeronautics Bd. chief investigator William K. Andrews told a House Commerce investigating subcom. July 7 in Las Vegas, Nev. that the June 30 crash of 2 airliners in the Grand Canyon was a "definite collision." Andrews laid blame for the accident to TWA on grounds that it had "full responsibility for maintaining separation" of the airliners after it had changed flight plans of the TWA plane involved. Andrews' testimony was refuted July 8 by CAB Chrmn. James R. Durfee who called conclusions about responsibility "premature." Durfee said the pilot of the UAL plane in the crash had "equal responsibility." 8 volunteer Swiss mountain climbers, whose expenses were paid by Swissair, arrived at the site of the tragedy July 6 to aid U.S. Army helicopter crews in removal of the victims' bodies from the almost-inaccessible canyon. Funeral services for 67 victims in the TWA plane were held July 9 in Flagstaff, Ariz. by Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish & Mormon clergymen, although remains of only 26 bodies had been brought out of the canyon. [See p. 224F2]

Other Disasters

At least 43 persons died & 20 others were listed as missing in an earthquake which struck the Greek island of Thera in the Aegean Sea July 9. Tidal waves also hit the surrounding islands of Paros, Ikaria, Samos & Patmos, causing extensive damage. 60% of the Therans were reported homeless and lacking food & water. Offers of assistance from Britain & the U.S. were refused July 10 by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis. [See p. 96B3] . . . 39 persons, mostly fishermen, were drowned in a tropical storm July 6 in the central Philippines. . . . 31 passengers were drowned July 4 when their bus was swept into a rain-swollen river 20 mi. east of Karachi, Pakistan. . . . 253 persons were killed in accidents in the U.S. over July 4, with 137 victims of traffic accidents, the AP reported July 5. [See p. 48G1]